

headquarters in Cleveland, OH, as well as in northern Minnesota, where the company also mines iron ore.

Mr. Speaker, Cleveland-Cliffs has an economic, historical and cultural presence deep in the geography and the people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in the economy of the United States. We wish the company and its employees years of success and the blessings of innovation that will keep it viable well into a new millennium.

CONGRATULATING MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATOR MARK MONTIGNY

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Massachusetts State Senator Mark Montigny as a 1997 recipient of the Dr. Nathan Davis Award in the category of Outstanding State Senator. The Davis awards, presented to local State, and Federal career and elected government officials, were established by the American Medical Association in 1989 and are truly one of the most prestigious forms of recognition for outstanding public service in the advancement of public health.

The Massachusetts Senate president, Thomas Birmingham, and the Massachusetts Medical Society, nominated Senator Montigny for this award because of his effort as Senate Chair of the Joint Committee on Health Care to protect the physician-patient relationship and to improve the health of our citizenry, particularly the working poor and their children.

Senator Montigny's innovative legislative initiatives include a new Massachusetts State law that provides health insurance to most of the Commonwealth's uninsured children and a pilot prescription drug subsidy program for indigent seniors. He has also authored a bill to limit the use of pre-existing condition clauses and waiting periods in health coverage—virtually guaranteeing the right to obtain health insurance coverage. He has also championed a Physician Profiling bill that supports both consumer empowerment and the need for accuracy and fairness to physicians. In addition, Senator Montigny is working on legislation that would refinance Massachusetts' Uncompensated Care Pool, regulate the managed care industry, and preserve traditional values for community health care institutions in the State.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned only a very short portion of a very long list of accomplishments that Senator Mark Montigny has contributed to the public health needs of Massachusetts residents. I am honored to congratulate him today for an award he undoubtedly has earned and deserves.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE-CHOICES PREGNANCY CENTER

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center,

which has served the women of Joplin, MO since its inception in 1990. To date, over 4,000 women have received services from the center in the form of pregnancy testing, counseling for those considering an abortion, and support for those who have already had an abortion. The center also manages two programs that make a difference in the lives of many Joplin residents: Mom Care, is designed to help mothers deal with their parenting responsibilities, and the Virtuous Reality program provides valuable information to teens and parents about making responsible and healthy choices in their lives. As evidence of the good work of the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center, at least 160 babies who would have been aborted are alive and well today because of their counseling and support.

On October 7, the center will dedicate its new facility which will enable it to serve more women in a number of new ways. The center will immediately begin to offer ultrasound imaging, physical exams, and other forms of prenatal care for at-risk women. In the near future, they also plan to add testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, pre and post adoption counseling, abstinence education, and a 24 hour telephone help line to better serve the women of southwest Missouri.

Life constantly presents us with choices, and there are consequences to the choices that we make. A woman faced with an unplanned pregnancy has few options, and often feels that she has no where to turn. I am grateful that the women of Joplin can turn to the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center because there they can find a friend who has the patience to listen and the experience to understand and give advice that many would not be able to give. And, whatever her decision might be, I know that the center will provide her with the love, support, and counseling that she will need to make it through such a difficult time.

In closing, I remember the words of Mother Theresa. Speaking at a National Prayer Breakfast in 1994, she asked "How do we persuade a woman not to have an abortion? As always, we must persuade her with love and remind ourselves that love means to be willing to give until it hurts. Jesus gave even his life to love us." I thank everyone who made the choice to give of their time and love for the benefit of others at the Life-Choices Pregnancy Center.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH PHILADELPHIA REVIEW ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my neighborhood newspaper, the South Philadelphia Review, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

The South Philly Review is one of the best-written, best-edited community newspapers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Over the years, the Review has reported on many of my achievements here in Congress. But more importantly, the Review has been the eyes and ears of the unique community of South Philadelphia. Reporting on births and deaths,

food and drink, high culture and low, the Review is South Philadelphia.

In keeping with its commitment to the people of South Philadelphia, the Review has sponsored many initiatives to improve our community. In the 1980's, they started an annual food drive that helps to feed thousands of hungry citizens every year; founded a Youth Appreciation Award to promote the positive achievements of South Philadelphia students, backing it up with the reward of a U.S. Savings bond; and created a Lifestyles Section to feature local artists, writers, and entertainers who have made an impact on their community. In 1992, they created an Opinion/Editorial page to give residents a forum to voice and exchange opinions on important issues, and in 1995 they started a free concert series that runs throughout the month of June in Marconi Plaza.

In recognition of the quality of the publication, the Philadelphia Press Association awarded it the title of Best Weekly Newspaper in the Delaware Valley for 1996. In 1997, the Review repeated as the recipient of this award.

Mr. Speaker, in light of its contributions to local journalism and to the community of South Philadelphia, I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the South Philadelphia Review for its first 50 years, and wish it the best of luck in its next 50.

WELFARE-TO-WORK PROVISIONS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the Clinton administration's proposed welfare-to-work provisions. The House is currently considering H.R. 2400, the BESTEA legislation, which includes a welfare-to-work component. However, I believe that in order for our welfare reform package—which I supported—to succeed, we must have strong provisions to transition welfare recipients into the workplace.

The BESTEA legislation includes \$42 million with a cap of 10 projects nationwide. I commend Chairman SHUSTER and our ranking member, Congressman OBERSTAR, for recognizing the need for this program. However, I believe we should approve the Clinton administration's proposal for transit welfare-to-work, which calls for \$100 million. By the year 2002, States must have moved half of all adult welfare recipients—over 2 million people—off of welfare and into the workforce. This pilot program approach is now written in BESTEA will not be adequate to meet the needs of welfare reform.

The Metro East has over 10,000 welfare clients without earned income who need education and training to find meaningful employment, according to the Illinois Department of Human Services. Regional studies have shown that with training, we can reduce our welfare rolls and put people back into the workplace, and transportation plays a key role in making that happen.

I support the administration's welfare-to-work provisions and intend to work next spring to increase the amount for this program in the BESTEA legislation. I urge my colleagues to

work with me to lift the cap limit on projects and increase the amount authorized to sufficient levels to make welfare reform a success.

TRIBUTE TO P.I.M.E. MISSIONARIES AND THE KNIGHTS OF CHARITY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, P.I.M.E. Missionaries in an organization with a noble mission: to serve people around the world in pastoral, educational, medical, and developmental ways. Throughout the years, their vision of peace and justice have enhanced the quality of life for so many people.

In 1947, under the influence of Edward Cardinal Mooney of the Archdiocese of Detroit, P.I.M.E. Missionaries established U.S. headquarters in Detroit. Its members come from several countries including Italy, England, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India, and Mexico. The international membership of P.I.M.E. embodies the characteristic of the universal church.

This year, P.I.M.E. has chosen three individuals who have dedicated much of their life to their communities. Frank Stella, Rabbi Daniel Syme, and Kenneth Way have continually used their resources and energy to bring aid and sympathy to those who need it. Through their charitable involvement, these men have proven to be indispensable members of their communities.

For the past five decades, the members of P.I.M.E. Missionaries have combined their time and talents to help those in need throughout the world. As Father Clement Vismara once said, "If we keep life only for ourselves, then it withers. Life is radiant from the moment we give it to others." I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of P.I.M.E. along with Frank Stella, Rabbi Syme, and Kenneth Way for their contributions to society.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: WILLIAM H. PEASE, JR.

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Prof. William H. Pease, Jr. as a Point of light for the citizens of New York City and for all Americans. Professor Pease is a teacher, a former engineer, and a forceful advocate of the study of African-American history. Tomorrow, October 2, 1997, Professor Pease will be 76 years old. He presently serves as professor emeritus, professor of electrical engineering and assistant dean of instruction at Suffolk Community College in Selden, NY.

In his own right, William Pease is a Point of light; however, he would proudly acknowledge the fact that he is also a reflection of the flames left burning by two of his mentors, Rosetta Gaston and Carter G. Woodson. In addition to all of his other labors, the promotion of

African-American history has always been a passion of Professor Pease. He was a teenage pupil of Mother Gaston who first introduced him to the work of Carter G. Woodson, the founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. It should be noted that Dr. John Hope Franklin, the current chairman of the President's Advisory Board on Race, was also a disciple of Carter G. Woodson.

Professor Pease's great passion for the promotion of African-American history increases his effectiveness in his work with youth. Whenever possible, he is always ready to assist youth-serving programs. Together with his daughter, Denise Pease, he has sponsored a scholarship awarded through the Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission to student winners of essay and art contests. As a teacher and a counselor he has directly inspired young people. In his quiet and forthright presentations, he keeps the spirit of Frederic Douglass and Martin Luther King alive.

Professor Pease is a graduate of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Fordham University. Prior to assuming his position at Suffolk County Community College, he was a senior instructor at RCA Institute and a microwave engineer at Tungsol Electronics. At Suffolk, he has served as the director of the educational opportunities program and the facility advisor of the Black Students Organization.

Numerous organizations have previously recognized William Pease as a great Point of light. He won accolades as the Tuskegee airman welter-weight champion in 1945. He was the first African-American president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Over the years he has received awards from: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; the New York University Weekend Tutorial Project; the Professional Achievement Award of the Brownsville Association for the Study of African American Life and History; the Teacher of the Year Award from the New York University Outreach Program for Mathematics and Science; the Mary McLeod Bethune Award for the motivation of black youth; and a proclamation from the Suffolk County Executive for outstanding service and leadership.

Hundreds of the students and disciples of Professor Pease occupy leadership positions throughout the city and the Nation. For his community and for all Americans, Prof. William H. Pease, Jr. is a great point of light.

FAST-TRACK—WHAT IS AT STAKE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from September 1997 entitled Fast-Track—What Is At Stake.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

FAST-TRACK—WHAT IS AT STAKE

Earlier this month, the President asked Congress to grant him "fast-track" authority to negotiate trade agreements. Under fast-track, Congress agrees to hold single, expedited yes-or-no votes on trade agreements in exchange for extensive input into

the President's negotiating strategy. Congress will vote on fast-track in the coming weeks.

Much is at stake in this debate. Without fast-track, U.S. trade policy will grind to a halt. Other countries will not conclude trade deals with the President if Congress can later revise them. Increased trade will create good jobs and raise wages. It will also sustain our world leadership and achieve key foreign policy objectives.

Between 1974 and 1994 every President had fast-track authority. They used it to achieve two major worldwide agreements that cut trade barriers and boosted U.S. exports. Earlier this year, the President nailed down agreements, initiated before fast-track authority lapsed, that will cut prices for international phone calls and eliminate barriers to U.S. computer-related exports. U.S. markets are the most open in the world, and trade agreements consistently require other countries to do more than we do to lower trade barriers—to our great advantage.

U.S. prosperity increasingly depends on finding new foreign markets for the things we make and grow. One of every eight U.S. jobs is at least partly supported by exports. Ninety-six percent of the world's consumers live outside the U.S., and we need better access to these potential customers if we want to preserve or increase our 20% share of the world's wealth. Trade agreements give us that access. U.S. exports have increased 80%, for example, in the products covered by the 24 agreements we have concluded with Japan since 1992.

Consider what we lose without fast-track. Without fast-track, we won't be able to lead upcoming talks on reducing trade barriers in agriculture and services, two sectors in which we dominate world trade. Without fast-track, Europe and Japan will secure preferential access to markets at our expense. European and Japanese firms would be pleased if the U.S. did not conclude trade agreements with Latin America and Asia, because they want those markets for themselves. Without fast-track, new deals in key sectors in which the U.S. leads world industry—such as automobiles, energy equipment, and medical technology—will remain out of reach.

Without fast-track, foreign trade barriers that are hurting American workers and farmers *right now* will remain in place. Rules affecting the sale of our products overseas will be written by others, not by us. Hundreds of thousands of potential new jobs will not be created. But if we give the President fast-track, he will have the power to combat trade barriers—and each agreement he concludes will still have to be separately approved by Congress.

Critics of fast-track argue that U.S. jobs and wages are hurt by low labor and environmental standards in other countries. They want agreements to require our trading partners to raise these standards. But fast-track critics have not explained how we can persuade other governments to sign such agreements. Countries are unlikely to change labor and environmental policies simply for the opportunity to trade more with us. There is a better way to help other countries improve their labor and environmental standards: by helping them grow, and for that we need increased trade and fast-track.

Fast-track is important not only for the U.S. economy, but also for the achievement of key foreign policy objectives:

Most countries in Latin America have embraced democracy and adopted free-market economic policies. Increased trade with the U.S. will stimulate growth, providing a payoff for painful reforms. That will solidify democracy and enhance U.S. influence.

U.S.-led efforts to reduce trade barriers in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation